



# **STEEL CAN SPECIFICATIONS**

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## 1. Purpose

Occupational health and safety (e.g. transport, handling and consumption) is one of the most important issues in steel recovery and recycling process. To ensure a safe working environment, the recycled steel cans must be free from any materials that are dangerous and cause deleterious impacts on the steel recycling process.

These specifications cover the following:

- Prohibited materials
- Bale density; and,
- Substandard quality

## 2. Prohibited materials

Any materials that threaten workers' safety and/ or cause damage to the steel recycling facility must be free from all steel cans. These prohibited materials are classified as:

- Dangerous materials
- Deleterious materials

### 2.1. Dangerous Materials

Dangerous materials include any sealed cylinders that may give rise to violent or explosive reactions with the steel making furnace, including:

- Gas cylinders
- Gearboxes
- Sealed drums
- Chemicals
- Asbestos; and,
- Radioactive materials

## 2.2. Deleterious materials

Deleterious materials include any substances that may affect steel quality and/ or produce hazardous fume emissions, including:

- Dirt
- Sand and clay
- Wood
- Plastic
- Paper and glass
- Copper
- Brass
- Bearing metals
- Solders
- Lead
- Zinc
- Aluminium
- Rubber
- Oily and greasy materials
- Gloves and electrical motors

## 3. Bale Density

Parameter	Specifications
Minimum density	850kg per cubic meter (m <sup>3</sup> )
Maximum size	700 x 700 x 350mm
Bale integrity	Critical for handling and to minimize any potential for water penetration and retention.

## 4. Substandard Quality

The loads should be rejected for sorting or processing at the supplier’s expense if they are deemed non- conforming by the buyer. If contamination is detected, it should be reported to the supplier, including the cause of contamination and the steps taken to eliminate the cause.

The supplier has the responsibility to maintain the baling press to optimise the bale density and integrity.